

appropriate heading of "Interests and hobbies". Many valuable suggestions are made which should be noted and incorporated in any study of a similar nature carried out in the future.

C. W. USHER.

Terman, Lewis M. *The Discovery and Encouragement of Exceptional Talent.* Reprinted from *The American Psychologist*, June 1954, Vol. 9, No. 6.

THIS is the first of a series of annual lectures financed from the estate of the late W. Van Dyke Bingham for the purpose of encouraging "the discovery and development of exceptional abilities and capacities". The lecturer led a team in a number of investigations to determine whether early ability is a reliable guide to later distinction.

Frequently they met the view "Early ripe early rot", but their conclusions were quite the reverse, outstanding ability at six, eight or ten years invariably leading to distinction in some direction, but it was not possible to foretell which direction it would take. Moreover, with the highly gifted it was possible to detect a lower incidence of ill-health, early mortality, alcoholism and insanity. The early recognition of outstanding ability is important in order that the maximum training can be achieved before the period of maximum creative ability is reached—usually between twenty-five and thirty-five. No support is found for the view that great achievement usually stems from emotional tensions bordering on the abnormal, success being associated with well-balanced temperaments free from excessive frustrations.

C. W. USHER.

PERIODICALS

American Journal of Human Genetics

December 1954, Vol. 6, No. 4—*The Genetic Basis of Various Types of Ichthyosis in a Family Group*—By Helen Ollendorff Curth and Madge T. Macklin—An illustrated account is given of the clinical and histological findings in two brothers with ichthyosis hystrix. Features of different clinical forms of ichthyosis present simultaneously in these patients and comparisons with published cases are drawn. An investigation into seventy-five family-members on the mother's side revealed several showing "faulty keratinization" of varying degree. Evidence is given in favour of a single dominant gene with varying expressivity and greater penetrance in the male. An interesting point is that, had the mild cases been overlooked in this family, a sex-linked recessive pattern of inheritance would have emerged.

The Correlation Between Parents and Offspring in a Random Mating Population—By C. C. Li—The author shows how generalized expressions may be found for the correlation between one or both parents and one or more children, in considering a character measured additively.

A Genetic Study of Progressive Spinal Muscular Atrophy—By Ntinios C. Myrianthopoulos and Ian A. Brown—In presenting two families with progressive spinal muscular atrophy, the authors first briefly describe the syndrome, giving three main variants. They then review heredofamilial cases in the literature. Within the limitations imposed by interpreting published work—particularly where there is variable clinical expression in any case—dominant inheritance seems to be

the rule. Allowing for "differential expressivity" of the gene, this is true also for the two new pedigrees.

A Method of Estimating the Frequency of Abnormal Autosomal Recessive Genes in Man—By Herman M. Slatis—First cousins will on an average both be heterozygous for one-sixteenth of all the abnormal autosomal recessive genes shared by their common grandparents. Therefore, as shown in this method, the number of recessive conditions appearing in the progeny of first cousin matings should indicate the number of abnormal genes for which the grandparent (or any average person) is heterozygous. For this latter number the author's estimate is eight.

Hereditary Multiple Exostoses—By J. Floyd Cannon—Two new families of hereditary multiple exostoses are described. The inheritance is dominant with reduced penetrance in the female. (Known female carriers may show no sign of the condition.)

Tables and Nomogram for Calculating Chances of Excluding Paternity—By William C. Boyd—Tables and examples are given of the probabilities of excluding paternity, on the basis of blood groups for different gene-frequencies (that is, in different populations). Independent probabilities are combined by using the nomogram.

A Familial Study of Gastric Carcinoma—By George W. Hagy—In an attempt to determine the significance of heredity in this disease, the incidence of different types of cancer in the near relatives of proved cases of gastric carcinoma was compared with that found in a control group, and with the

morbidity and mortality data for the general population. The report is helpful in indicating the difficulties encountered and the pitfalls to be avoided in such work. Gastric cancer was increased amongst relatives in the group under test, but the difference was not statistically significant. However there was found to be a significantly higher rate of cancer of the gastro-intestinal tract for (a) the two sexes together, (b) the male sex alone.

Parental Stature and Birth Weight—By R. H. Cawley, Thomas McKeown and R. G. Record. *Influence of Pre-Natal Environment on Correlation Between Birth Weight and Parental Height*—By Thomas McKeown and R. G. Record—Data obtained by the authors show that in man birth weight is more closely related to height of mother than to height of father. The maternal environment probably influences the rate, rather than the duration, of foetal growth. In multiple or first pregnancies foetal growth is retarded so that such maternal effect might then become more apparent. The second paper explores this possibility.

HELEN BLYTH.

Annals of Human Genetics

February 1955, Vol. 19, Part 3.—*Muscular Dystrophy in Northern Ireland. II. An Account of nine additional families*—By A. C. Stevenson—Material is given additional to that previously presented by the author on muscular dystrophy. Six of the new families are of the Duchenne type and three of the limb-girdle type.

Muscular dystrophy in Northern Ireland. III. Linkage data with particular reference to autosomal limb girdle muscular dystrophy—By A. C. Stevenson, E. A. Cheeseman and Mary Clare Huth—Twenty-six Northern Ireland families with at least one member affected by a muscular dystrophy of the autosomal limb-girdle type have been investigated for linkage by means of the Penrose sib-pair test. No linkage was found with colour-blindness (Ishihara test); ability to taste PTC; the blood groups ABO, Rhesus, Lewis (a), P and MNS; or with salivary secretion of AB antigens. Linkage material is also given for twenty families of the Duchenne type, but this is thought to be sex-linked and not given special discussion.

The transformation of discrete variables—By F. N. David—This is a mathematical paper which discusses the method of adding a random variable to the transformation of Poisson, binomial and negative binomial variables, with particular reference to minimising the effect of discontinuities and studying the approach to normality.

Blood groups in abortion and sterility—By R. Grubb and S. Sjöstedt—An investigation is reported on 385 marriages in which all (and at least 4) pregnancies resulted in live births; 269 marriages each involving at least two pregnancies terminated by intra-uterine death and abortion; and 83 marriages, childless for unknown reasons. No differences were found between the three groups

in respect of ABO or Rh incompatibility, nor for the frequency distributions of MN and Lewis blood groups, and the secretion of ABH and Le^a substances. However, in the intra-uterine death series about 50 per cent of the matings, where both partners were Rh+, were ABO incompatible; but if at least one partner was Rh— the frequency was only 20 per cent. It is suggested that incompatibility is more dangerous at one locus than at two.

The pattern of amino-acid excretion in cystinuria—By H. Harris, Ursula Mittwoch, Elizabeth B. Robson and F. L. Warren—The results of a detailed study of the amino-acid excretion patterns in cystinuric patients is described as a preliminary to subsequent genetical analysis.

An aetiological study of congenital heart disease—By P. E. Polani and Maurice Campbell—Children with congenital heart disease from 377 families, have been investigated and the detailed findings are presented. There was no evidence of paternal age or birth order effects, and maternal age was relevant only in so far as Fallot's tetralogy was more common in the age group 40-44. There was also no excess of stillbirths, miscarriages or abortions, nor any connection with twinning. Maternal infection appeared to play a part only rarely. First-cousin marriages were not significantly higher than for the usual hospital population. The main significant result was that the incidence of congenital heart amongst sibs, 1.42 per cent, was considerably higher than in the general population—1 per 1,000 at age ten.

The electron microscopy of human hair pigments—By N. A. Barnicot, M. S. C. Birbeck and F. W. Cuckow—This paper reports some detailed technical work on the use of electron microscopy in investigating human hair pigments.

NORMAN T. J. BAILEY.

Eugenics Quarterly

March 1955, Vol. 2, No. 1.—*Editorial Comment—The Prospect for Eugenics*.—Recalls the very significant statement made by the Pope at the International Genetic Symposium held in 1953 and suggests that the year 1954 may well mark the beginning of world interest in the quality of populations. It thus becomes of the utmost importance for the eugenics movement to "handle itself with wisdom, restraint and clarity of purpose". A letter from Mr. F. Lorimer uses the word Euthenics to denote nurture and "environment" as distinct from purely genetic aspects, and makes suggestions for greater emphasis on such considerations.

In Memoriam. Maurice A. Bigelow, at the age of 82, after great devotion to the eugenics movement over the past two decades. Written by Dr. Paul Popenoe.

Frequency and Distribution of Pathologic Genes in Human Populations—By Hans Nachtsheim—

Outlines the problems involved and tasks confronting future research into rate of mutation, mutagenic factors, selective pressure and counter-selection. Suggests that valuable material would be provided by international co-operation in the collection of data concerning Huntington's chorea. The author considers that excessively high rates of mutation have been accepted in the past due to insufficient care having been exercised in excluding possible sources of error, but he paints an alarming picture of the inevitable consequences of the modern successful therapy of hereditary diseases. The paper was presented at the Rome Conference.

Dynamics of Human Populations—By Dudley Kirk—A well-informed statement of the world population problem. Brings out the manner in which population growth *per se* carries a crippling handicap on economic development—thereby preventing the birth decline associated with material progress. The almost negligible effect of the casualties of the two world wars is noted; the basic and powerful social and biological forces reasserted their influences very quickly after those temporary checks.

Heredity and Diabetes—By Arthur G. Steinberg—Specifies several possible sources of error in compiling statistics concerning diabetic patients and suggests that glucose tolerance tests would reveal more diabetic sibs than any form of questioning. Also mentions the importance of age and the phenomenon of "anticipation", but states that there is no casual relationship between the age at onset of diabetes in parent and child. Concludes that at present there is no method of predicting when a potential diabetic will present the symptoms of the disease.

Clinical Implications of Genetic Susceptibility to Diabetes Mellitus—By C. Nash Herndon—Contains sound advice for the pre-diabetic, which if followed in time could do much to prevent development of the more serious complications.

Institutional Patterns Favoring High Fertility in Underdeveloped Areas—By Kingsley Davis—A survey of the underlying forces at work resulting in high fertility rates; a good case is made out for those forces being determined by socio-economic factors—the religious factor having very little influence on the outcome. Illustrates how well suited the "nuclear" family is to withstand adverse circumstances and to expand enormously when conditions become more favourable.

The Evolutionary Problem of Genetic Disease—By Stanley M. Gartler—Discusses the effects where (1) the rate of mutation is the only force maintaining a recessive lethal gene, (2) where selection favours the heterozygote—the carriers of a single lethal gene for a particular disease leaving more viable offspring than those individuals who carry none, (3) gametic selection, and (4) "compensation", where families producing affected offspring tend to have more children on the average than other families.

Education for Personal and Family Living—By Frederick Osborn—After observing that personal and family life is having more and more influence on community life, and that recent studies have shown that in families where effective control of births is practised the higher income groups tend to have more children per family than the lower income groups, the "exciting implications" are examined and attention drawn to the enormous influence of comparatively small changes in community opinions, and the methods by which such changes might be brought about.

Heredity Counseling—By Abraham Stone—Discusses the "Eugenic Aspects of the Premarital Consultation" and advocates the establishment of "Heredity Centres" from which both the public and the family doctor could obtain authoritative information.

Relation of Population Changes to the Distribution of Genetic Factors—Report on Meeting 23 of the World Population Conference, Rome 1954—A thorough consideration and discussion of the problems brought about by human genetic differences in the larger framework of population genetics and medical genetics. A valuable contribution worthy of close study.

Book Reviews.—*A Methodological, Psychiatric and Statistical Study of a Large Swedish Rural Population*—By Tage Larsson and Torsten Sjögren. Ejnar Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1954—The first volume of a study of genetic linkage and psychiatric disorders and mental deficiency in the population of an island off the west coast of Sweden.

Genetics, Biological Individuality and Cancer—By Clarence C. Little. Stanford University Press, California, 1954—Examines the theory that cancer is not so much due to stimulation of cellular reproduction as to "unbalance" of the factors inhibiting growth. Discourages search for a single cause or single cure for cancer.

C. W. USHER.

Human Biology

December 1954, Vol. 26, No. 4.—*The Interpupillary Distance in Mentally Defective Patients*—By L. A. Kerwood, Helen Lang-Brown and L. S. Penrose—The paper is described as "a contribution to the method of basing diagnosis upon exact measurement rather than on clinical impression". It describes the use of a measurement, the ratio of interpupillary distance to head breadth in the diagnosis of mental defect: 396 male and 302 female defectives of over fifteen years were studied. It was found that the distribution of the ratio is markedly different among "Mongolian" idiots (in whom it is low) and in hypertelorism (in which it is high) from that of other mentally defective patients. It can therefore be an aid in diagnosis.

The ABO, MNS, and Rh-Hr blood groups of the Mapuche Indians of Cautin Province, Chile—By L. Sandoval and C. Henckel—High frequency of

the O group was found. Of the A group, only A₂ was found. M was high. All individuals studied were Rh positive. Evidence is brought that the "White admixture" is about 25 per cent.

Further Evidence of Age Changes in Body Form based on Material of D. A. W. Edwards—By B. Skerlj—Data on skinfold thicknesses are given.

Physique, Temperament and Sex Ratio—By C. W. Heath—Among a sample of 191 graduates, muscular ("mesomorphic") and active men tended to have an excess of daughters; thin ("ectomorphic"), intellectual men tended to have an excess of sons.

Physical Development in the English and the American Pre-School Child—By R. M. Acheson and D. Hewitt—About 500 children in Oxford, England, were studied during the first five years of life, and their physical development compared with that of a group of American children. The usual effect of poverty was found, namely, inferior growth. The English sample as a whole showed a slightly lower mean stature and slightly less skeletal maturity than the American. This difference may be due to superior average environmental conditions for the American group.

February 1955, Vol. 27, No. 1.—*Variations in the Caries Susceptibility of Children's Teeth*—By D. B. W. Reid and R. M. Grainger—Rates of caries accumulation on permanent teeth were compared for school children in Ontario, Greek children and children living in a fluoride endemic area. The only important difference found was that rates for smooth surfaces were lower in the fluoride area than in the other two areas.

The Sexual Diagnosis of Isolated Bones of the Skeleton—By J. Pons—A mathematical discussion, concluding that femora can be sexed with an accuracy of 95 per cent, sterna with an accuracy of 89 per cent.

Fat Accumulation and Weight Gain in the Adult Male—By S. M. Garn and R. V. Harper—Figures are given of the distribution of fat in eighty-five males of twenty to sixty-nine years. The connections of fat accumulation with other changes in body composition and with endocrine action are discussed.

S. A. B.

Phylon

Fourth Quarter, 1954.—*Changing Patterns of Race Relations*—By George E. Simpson and J. Milton Yinger—and *Psychic Cost of Segregation*—By James W. Prothro and Charles U. Smith—are of especial interest.

Origin of Brown's Clotel—By W. Edward Farrison—tells the strange story of how President Jefferson's children by slave women were sold by auction! His political opponents hoped (in vain) that these revelations would tell against him at the polls.

Socialization of an American Negro Artist—

By L. D. Reddick—Is the exciting history of the life and development of Walter Simon, whose mother was a mulatto and whose father was an Indian, a Moslem converted to Roman Catholicism, but according to the American tradition, their son is classed as a negro. The article ends with "He is already a good painter and a good teacher. Perhaps tomorrow, a great painter and a great teacher".

Book Reviews

Among the excellent book reviews *A Spark for my People* by E. E. Cotton contains a baffling remark: "The chapter 'Eugenics Without Science', for example, is germane to the continuity of the narrative almost entirely by indirection, if at all". American English so often sounds like a translation from German.

The Souls of Black Folk—By W. E. B. DuBois—is reviewed by L. D. Reddick under the title "Fifty Year Perspective." This review is a moving appreciation and an encouraging indication of just how, and how much, the colour problem has improved in fifty years.

First Quarter, 1955. *Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.*—By Cedric Dover—Stresses Sir Arthur's penetrating scientific outlook and attainments as an anthropologist and brings clearly before the reader his personal charm and toleration—even of doctrines and people with whom he fundamentally disagreed. Mr. Dover's article emphasizes the startling fact that doubt, once the greatest sin of all religions, has now become the cornerstone of scientific integrity.

The other articles have less intrinsic eugenic interest; the most noteworthy are *Individuation in the Modern World*—By Helen Mayer Hacker; *Incidents Significant to Desegregation*—By Alfred S. Kramer—and *Second Emancipation*—By William M. Boyd.

South on the Champion—By Joel Turner—is an absorbing story of many types and races confined in a club car on a crack streamline train bound for New Orleans. The mounting tension in all passengers is wonderfully portrayed—but exactly what happened at the crisis this reviewer has no idea—and the only man left in the car was too drunk to see.

Book Reviews

These are excellent as usual and on the whole indicate a gradual, if slow, lessening of race tension. But the following quotation from H. L. Shapiro's *Race Mixture*, published by UNESCO betrays the bias which still exists: there is "no reliable documentation that race mixture as a biological process is inevitably a deleterious one". whereas Saunders Redding in *An American in India* regards Communists as people of "obscene intolerance". But a better and more characteristic note on which to end occurs in the review of *Schools in Transition*—By R. M. Williams and

M. W. Ryan—And may well stand as a motto for *Phylon*—"an overt manifestation of the global struggle for the dignity of all men".

URSULA GRANT DUFF.

Population Studies

March 1955, Vol. 8, No. 3—*Some Aspects of Mating and Fertility in the West Indies*—By G. W. Roberts—As a legacy of slavery, the religious and formal aspects of marriage assume less importance for West Indians than for the inhabitants of most countries, and children are born from three types of union between parents: (1) temporary association, (2) faithful but not legal "concubinage", and (3) marriage as understood in Europe. A common sequence is for a temporary union to develop into a permanent partnership and later to be sanctified by marriage, but often not until several children have been born. This is by no means the universal rule, for in some cases marriage precedes childbirth while in others formal marriage never takes place. Even if complete and accurate data were available the statistical measurement of fertility would be a complex matter, but defects of registration and the impracticability of collecting all the desirable information render the demographer's task even harder. Besides describing these difficult circumstances, however, the author is able to give some information of considerable interest in numerical form.

John Maynard Keynes's Theories of Population and the Concept of "Optimum"—By William Petersen—Keynes's demographic writings were influential in their day, even though they were scattered among books and articles on different subjects. His views underwent a radical change. In the 1920s he did much to revive Malthusian thought after a long period of its neglect: during the depression of the 1930s, however, when fertility was at its lowest and a steady decline in population seemed a likely prospect Keynes, while not rejecting the essential Malthusian argument, opposed to the evils of overpopulation another principle—that of the unfavourable economic effects of underpopulation. This article is concerned not only with Keynes but also with those he influenced and those who opposed him, and it gives a picture of the climate of opinion during two recent decades.

Early Childhood in Broken Families—By Griselda Rowntree—A sample of about 5,000 newly-born children chosen in Great Britain in 1946 and observed during subsequent years has provided

the material for several inquiries. The present study is concerned with the 6 per cent of children whose parents had been separated before 1950 by death, divorce or other temporary or permanent cause. Various measures of physical and mental health made among the children in 1950 and 1952 have been compared with the corresponding results for a control group of children whose parents are still together. In height and weight, in the proportion of serious illnesses and accidents and in the incidence of behavioural difficulties, legitimate children living at home (mostly with their mothers) appear not to have been retarded by the marital failure. The children are still young and will be again studied later on when evidence from school may throw some fresh light on any psychological effects of the broken marriages.

Marshall on the Population Question—By J. J. Spengler—The first of two articles. The author outlines the views of Mill, Senior and other leading mid-Victorian thinkers on the economic aspects of population, for instance the laws of returns and population elasticity. He then proceeds to analyse Alfred Marshall's discussions of the laws of returns and of capital formation; in these, population theory is only one of a number of elements and finds a relatively small place.

Quality of Response in Census Taking—By B. Benjamin—A description of the types and magnitudes of errors of enumeration in England and Wales in 1911, 1921, and 1931, together with some hitherto unpublished information showing the corresponding inaccuracies in 1951. The errors are liable to arise in the numbers of infants, in the ages of children and adults, in the statements of birthplaces and occupations, and indeed in almost all parts of the Census Schedule. They are, however, relatively unimportant and have greatly diminished in extent since 1911. Dr. Benjamin describes the types of question that it is difficult or impossible to ask at the Census, and shows how some of the information has been obtained by other means.

Reviews.—Among the books noticed are: *Les Mariages en France*, by G. Duplessis; *Man's Capacity to Reproduce—The Demography of a Unique Population*, by J. W. Eaton and A. J. Mayer; *Introduction to Malthus*, edited by D. V. Glass; *The Malthusian Theory of Population*, by G. F. McCleary; and *A Methodological, Psychiatric and Statistical Study of a Large Swedish Rural Population*, by Tage Larsson and Torsten Sjögren.

P. R. C.

FROM THE PRESS CUTTINGS

Broken Families

The Warden of the Lancashire Community Council's recuperative home for mothers and children has said that the most difficult women with whom she had to deal as a social worker were those who had been brought up in an institution. Speaking of problem families she stressed the importance of keeping such families together in their homes. The usual causes of breakdown in family life were the prolonged ill health of a parent; the mother having too many children in too short a time with no more than one or two days in bed after each birth; bad housing; ignorance and poor mentality. These women had never seen a home in the real sense of the word and had drifted into marriage, often having been pregnant before marriage.

The "problem mother" was described by another speaker as "immature, inhibited and inarticulate; a pathetically lonely person who simply suffered passively".¹

Schoolgirl Brides

To escape the law which forbids marriage under the age of sixteen, girls of school age have been taken by prospective husbands to Eire, where the legal age for marriage is twelve, after twenty-one days residence has been established for one party and fourteen days for the other.²

Birth Control in France

A French woman doctor has advocated that France should repeal its 35-year-old law forbidding birth control. She said it was time France followed the lead of the United States, Britain, Holland and Sweden in giving official recognition to birth control. The law of 1930 was adopted too hastily after the heavy loss of life in the first world war, and had been directly responsible for an increase in the number of criminal abortions in France. Birth control, she said, had always met with doctrinaire opposition in France.

This was perfectly all right for those who accepted certain dogmas, but was unjustified in a country which prided itself in allowing individual freedom of conscience.

By setting up marriage guidance councils, as in Britain, the authorities could put their emphasis on "voluntary motherhood" as opposed to "voluntary sterility".³

World's Growing Population

The world had a population of 2,547 million in 1953 according to the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook*. This was 92 million above the figure given in 1950, but part of the increase is attributed to the greater accuracy of information gained from many censuses since that year.

The world birth rate is declining from its postwar peak but is still above the 1930 level in most countries.

The report shows striking increases in the expectation of life; in the last fifty years in England and Wales it has risen from 48 to 62 years. Ceylon is cited as an example of longer life being made possible by the eradication of disease. After steps were taken to control malaria, in only six years, the expectation of life has increased by fourteen years to 58 years.⁴

German Birth Rate Recovery

The provisional figures for 1954 show a recovery in the German birth rate after a year which had caused considerable concern to German demographers and statisticians, and to the newly founded Federal Ministry for Family Affairs.

The excess of live births over deaths in 1954 in the Federal Republic was just short of 290,000, or nearly 70,000 more than in 1953. This gave an excess of births over deaths of 5.7 per thousand. In 1953 the figure of 4.4 was lower than in any year since the 1948 currency reform put the West German economy back on a sound footing.

The decline of the German birth rate up to last year is still a mystery. In 1948, currency reform put goods into the shops, established a reliable medium of exchange, and provided plenty of pointers to a hopeful future. Currency reform only took place in June but even so the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 rose from 4.9 to 6.2. In 1949 the figure, in the first full year of economic resurgence, rose to 6.6. Since then it steadily declined until last year.

There are still some unhealthy features about the composition of the German population. There are over 26 million women and only 23 million men, giving 1,126 to every 1,000 men, the disparity being more marked in age groups between 30 and 45, where women outnumber men by 160 to 100.

Statistics for the Soviet zone are almost non-existent. Available figures indicate a greater lack of men in the middle age groups, where there are 201 women to 100 men. The population is virtually static at under 17 million, for the small surplus of births over deaths is almost exactly offset by the flight of East Germans to the Federal Republic.⁵

Ageing U.S. Population

A report by the Population Reference Bureau points out that a steady increase in the proportion of women to men over the age of sixty-five has accompanied a doubling of the proportion of the elderly in the population generally. In 1900 only 4 per cent of the population was over sixty-five; now the figure is 8 per cent.

The United States is thus threatened with geronto-matriarchy (control by old women). This prediction has long been regarded by some observers as an accomplished fact.⁶

¹ *Manchester Guardian*. April 22nd, 1955.

² *Sunday Chronicle*, May 1st.

³ *South Wales Post*, March 25th.

⁴ *Manchester Guardian*, April 5th.

⁵ *Glasgow Herald*, April 13th.

⁶ *The Times*, May 11th.

Dr. EUSTACE CHESSE

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Business Secretary :

MISS F. B. SCHENK

*Members of the Executive Committee.